## GERMANY.

### INSTALLATION OF THE NEW REGENT.

The Archduke John has been installed Vicar or Regent of the German Empire, having dissolved the German Diet, and declared his intention of devoting himself wholly to the duties of his high office, and of relinquishing the post of Deputy to the Emperor of Austria, so soon as, according to promise, he shall have opened the Diet of Vienna—a ceremony which was to take place on the 10th ult.

When waited upon by a deputation to ascertain at what day and hour it would please his Imperial Highness to appear in the Constituent Assembly, the venerable Prince made the following reply to the welcoming speech of Herr Von Gagern:—

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your reception of me. When I received information of the choice of the German people, I was surprised that our great Germany had thought of me, simple man as I am, in my latter days. There are demands made upon a man, to comply with which he must not hesitate, whatever may be his situation or his circumstances. When his country calls, his last remaining strength, his last span of life, must be devoted to its service. This feeling it was that induces me to unite myself to you as a brother to the consummation of our great, our holy task. Here, then, you have me; I am yours."

During the hour that elapsed before the Regent's arrival, Hecksher gave his report of the journey of the Deputation that had just returned from Vienna, instancing the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the Duke of Coburg, as having shown themselves superior to all other Princes in their devotion to the German cause.

The Archduke appeared in the hall of the Assembly in a simple suit, wearing no decoration but the "people's order"—the black-red-gold ribbon in his button-hole—and stood before the chair of state, fronting the body of the Assembly, with his hat under his arm. In accepting the trust offered him by the Assembly, his Highness made the following declaration:

"I herewith take upon myself the office of Administrator of the Empire. I again declare that I will keep the law that has just been read, and cause it to be kept, to the glory and weal of our fatherland. I, at the same time, aver, that I devote my undivided powers to the administration of this office, and will, without delay, entreat of His Majesty the Emperor to release me from all further duties as his representative at Vienna, as soon as, according to promise, I have opened the Austrian Parliament." (Loud cheers.)

From the Assembly the Regent drove to the palace of the Diet, the members of which resigned their power into his hands, and he accepted it. The Diet, consequently, is now no more.

The Archduke proposed to form his Cabinet in the manner best calculated to satisfy the susceptibilities of "the sovereign people" and the thirty-eight acknowledge Sovereignties. It seems to be admitted that this difficult undertaking could not well have fallen into better hands. Every stage in the proceedings which have terminated in placing the Archduke John at the head of Germany, has evinced him to be universally acceptable to all parties.

## THE NEW REGENT OF GERMANY.

While John of Austria is in the centre of so much political interest, a brief sketch of his career may be interesting to many, for it belongs more to the past generation than the present. He is the brother of the late and uncle of the reigning Emperor; he was born in 1782, and has therefore reached his 66th year. He was educated and thrown into active life during the stormy times of the first French revolution; as early as 1800 he was placed in command of an Austrian army—but he was not fortunate; the battle of Hohenlinden tried him in the fire of misfortune, and the utmost he could effect was by personal courage and example to keep the spirit of the Austrian forces from being quite crushed by the defeats they sustained from the French armies, led by the ablest of its generals. After the peace of Lunneville, he was appointed Director of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Academy of Vienna. Notwithstanding his youth, he was the object of many bright expectations in that gloomy period; he became excessively popular, especially in the Austrian provinces. He originated the measure of arming a Landwehr or militia, and served through the campaign of 1805. The next few years were the most disastrous in the annals of Austria, except perhaps the present one. In 1811 he founded the Johanneum in Gratz. He was always attached to the study of natural history and when released from military duties he lived the life of a mountaineer, preferring the Styrian hills as a residence to the capital. He knew the whole of this district thoroughly, and was on the best terms with its inhabitants, to whom he was known as a bold and successful explorer of the most inaccessible points. He served again in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815. With the peace began the long ministry of Metternich, and the policy of opposition to all progress, which he maintained for more than thirty years: the Archduke always condemned the system of the all-powerful chancellor and never concealed his dislike of it; the consequence was that, not being able to oppose it by positive action, he withdrew himself from political rights altogether, and almost separated himself from his family by marrying the daughter of the postmaster of Aussee; he was exiled from Vienna, and all but socially proscribed: the gulf between him, the Court, and the old nobility, however, was never closed. He lived in his retirement at Gratz, farming, botanizing, and hunting, but never for a day released from the espionage that Metternich kept upon his movements. His popularity was always feared as much as his opinions.—After a long absence he revisited the Tyrol in 1835, and was received with such enthusiasm that the Vienna journals were not permitted to publish the accounts of his reception. In 1842, at a public dinner, he is said to have given as a toast, "No Austria, no Prussia, but a united Germany." This incident has secured him much of his present popularity. The statement ran through all the journals, but there are considerable doubts of the authenticity of the anecdote. In person the Archduke is of middle height, thin, and bald; his countenance expresses great benevolence and good humour. Though of so advanced an age, he has preserved much of the enthusiasm of youth. When the revolution occurred in Vienna he entered at once into public life, and it was principally by his influence that Metternich was compelled to resign. The events since the revolution are too well known to require repetition; he is now regent of Austria, and chief of the German Empire, and Metternich is an exile.—*London Times.*

## LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

We are indebted to Capt. C. W. Focke, of the brig *Glamorgan*, arrived this morning from Jamaica, for a file of the Kingston *Morning Journal* to the 14th ult.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt over the island on the 9th ultmo. It proceeded northeast, and was accompanied with a terrific noise, and the vibration of the earth was very perceptible. No damage was done.

The *Journal* represents the island to be very much disturbed by the dissatisfaction among the black labouring population. The *Journal* says:—

"Rumours are current that in the parishes of Hanover, Westmoreland, and St. James, (and we believe there is truth in those respecting the two first named) the labouring population are in a very dissatisfied state, and some are to be, or rather were, apprehended on the 1st August, which is the great negro holiday and anniversary of freedom. The reason assigned for this state of things, are—1st, large arrears of wages due to the people, which they cannot obtain payment of in consequence of the inability of the parties in charge of properties to procure the necessary means—and, 2nd, alarm, arising out of the silly threat lately thrown out, of transferring allegiance to America, or annexing the island to that country."

There were reports in Jamaica on the 12th, that a disturbance had broken out at Black River, but beyond the fact that two persons had been arrested, charged with using expressions having reference to an intended outbreak, nothing was certainly known. The governor, however, had ordered two companies down to Black river, "for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of that town, as the appearance of things among the black population there was not at all satisfactory, and that the police were of no use."—*Baltimore Patriot of Friday.*

Departure of President Roberts, of Liberia.—President Roberts of Liberia left this city on Monday, in the packet ship *Isaac Wright*, for Liverpool. The object of his visit is to make arrangements, if possible, with the governments of Great Britain and France to acknowledge the independence of Liberia; that diplomatic relations may be opened between those governments and that of Liberia. Paesident Roberts deserves great praise for the manner in which he has conducted the government of his republic. He was the son of a barber in North Carolina, and when the subject of Colonization was first agitated, he was one of the few who started for the coast of Africa: where by proper application, he soon became conversant with not only the English, but the Latin language. Having a great deal of perseverance, he commenced the study of law, and was in a short time the most eminent legal man in the colony, and eventually after the organization of the republic, he became its President by the free voice of the people. He is a most extraordinary man, possessed of a good mind; there are few with the limited opportunities which he had, who have ever exalted themselves to so high a position in any country. He carries with him to Europe, letters to the American minister of England and France, speaking of him in the highest terms of approbation as a gentleman and a scholar. He was presented by the Common Council of this city, with a geological survey of New York, and while here received every attention at their hands.—*New York Herald.*

Statistics of Western Population.—Ohio welcomed the first permanent settlers in 1788; now, in 1848, it is occupied by 1,732,000 people.

Michigan, which the attention of emigrants was turned to, twelve or fourteen years ago, now has 300,000 people.

Indiana, admitted into the Union in 1816, has received a population of more than half a million in 30 years, and now numbers more than 900,000 inhabitants.

Illinois was organized a separate territory in 1810, and entered the Union as a State in 1818. From that date, its population trebled every ten years, till the last census, and in the last five years, has risen from 476,000 to 700,000.

Missouri, which in 1810 had only 20,800 people, now has 600,000, having increased fifty per cent. in six years.

Iowa was scarcely heard of at the East ten years ago, and it is but fourteen since the only white inhabitants north of the Missouri line, were a few Indian traders. More than 100,080 now make that beautiful land their home; 60,000 of whom have gone during the last four years.

Wisconsin was organized ten years ago, the Marshals are now taking the census, and from the present appearances, the population will vary but little from 150,000, being an increase of one hundred thousand in five years. One portion of the territory, 33 miles by 30, which, ten years ago, was unbroken wilderness, now numbers 87,000 inhabitants; and the emigration to that portion of the West is greater than ever.

Population of Canada.—We understand that the result of the census, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section of the province a population of from 689,000 to 700,000 souls; while, by the census of 1842-3, it was only 401,061, giving an increase in five years of nearly 200,000. The last census for Lower Canada was taken in 1844, when the population was 699,806 souls, the increase upon which, during the last four years, is calculated, by reference to preceding terms at which censuses have been taken, to be about 70,000 giving this section of the province a present population of about 770,000. The population of Upper Canada would thus, appear to increase at the rate of about 40,000 per annum, and Lower Canada at that of about 17,500 per annum. Supposing these relative rates of increase to be maintained, the year 1852 will see Upper Canada with a population of 859,000, and Lower Canada with only 840,000. 1862 will give the former a population of 1,015,000 souls. The experience of the past, and the present condition of Great Britian, and Ireland, will, we think, justify the belief that the increase of our population by emigration, will be greater during the next twelve years than it has hitherto been, and that the relative proportions of such increase will be largely in favour of Upper Canada. The probability then, is, that, by the year 1862, the Western section of the province will contain one million and a half of inhabitants, or one third more than that of the Eastern section. We give these calculations for the benefit of M. Papineau and his friends, who seek to upset the existing proportionate representation from each section of the province, settled by the Union Act, and based upon various elements, and to adopt, in its stead, that of numbers alone, irrespective of property, intelligence, education and enterprise.—*Montreal Herald.*

Sabbath School Union.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the Sabbath School Union of Upper Canada, was held in the New Connexion Methodist Church in Temperance street, J. S. Howard, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was chiefly called to hear the address of Mr. James Nesbit, Student of Divinity, who has been employed by the Montreal Sabbath School Union, in visiting the towns and populous districts of Upper Canada, for the purpose of orgauizing Sabbath Schools where they do not exist, and of explaining the best modes of carrying them on, where they are already in operation. The establishment of Sabbath School Libraries on a cheap scale, which are found so beneficial to the young, has also been one great object of his tour,—also to maintain a concert and co-operation between the Schools through the Province, and to infuse additional vigour and activity, into that important agency for training up the rising generation. Mr. Nesbit's address was followed by one of much energy from Dr. Burns, with a motion of approbation of the objects of the Montreal Society. The motion having been seconded by Mr. David Macnab, was carried unanimously. A collection was taken up to aid the expenses necessarily incurred. Messrs. Goldsmith, Richardson, Roaf, and other clergyman of various denominations were present.

## THE SEAMSTRESS.

There is probably no class of mechanics who are more oppressed by capital, than the seamstress. We have long contemplated giving a history of some of the transactions to rob this class of the community, and expose the *modus operandi* by which it is done. The wages paid for work done is low enough, in all conscience, if paid in cash, but the Due-Bill system which generally obtains in paying off the seamstresses, is an abominable system of robbery. We assert without fear of contradiction, and will bring forward the proof when demanded, or denied by those who carry them on, that there is not an establishment in this city which pays its sewing girls in due-bills, but what charges a large advance upon the cash price of their goods, making them work for half, or less than half, what their work is worth, and then charging them from one-third to one-half more for their goods than rich customers have to pay. This is robbery in its most relentless form, not even the redeeming features of the highwayman in its favour. They have their victims—helpless females, widows and orphans, completely within their power; with no risk of danger, no prison or gibbet staring them in the face, with a conscience seared to the cries of God's poor, with an indifference to the perceptible wearing away of life in their oppressed labours, they rob them under the disguise of benevolence in "giving them work," while the highwayman faces a whole state or nation, peals his life at once in the encounter with his prey, and sets himself up to be hunted by the whole community. Their acts are committed for the same end—to get a living at the expense of others, but the former combines the more meanness, cowardice and cupidity.

We have before our knowledge several cases illustrating the manner in which these things are managed. We know a young woman, perhaps at the age of eighteen, who had long been engaged in this kind of business. We have known her to work from four in the morning till eight or nine at night, to finish a garment for which she received the sum of *thirty-one cents* in goods. As we said before, on these goods an exorbitant profit is charged, reducing the actual price paid to less than twenty-five cents for work at least fourteen hours. Few, if any, can obtain board at less than $1 25 per week; leaving, in money value, not more than twenty-five cents a week for clothing, and those who commence the business young, must always remain destitute of an education, and can sustain their bodily strength but a few years, at most, under such constant exertions, and, when prostrated by disease, must become paupers upon the community, unless they chance to fall among benevolent friends who will care for them. Remember we are speaking of Auburn now, we are not portraying the poverty, destitution, and oppression of "Gotham," a name often applied to our great metropolis. We wish to see and expose the evils near and around us. Like charity, our condemnations and exposuses should begin at home. —*Auburn paper.*

## FOES OF THE RATTLE SNAKE.

The rattle snake has a superior foe in the deer and black snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattle snake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up to within ten or twelve feet of the snake—then leaps forward and aims to sever the body of the snake with his sharp bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is most commonly successful, but if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial, until he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and fatility of his skilful manœuvre leaves but slight chance for his victim either to escape or eject his poison into his more alert antagonist. The black snake is also more than an equal competitor against the rattle snake. When the black and rattle snakes are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the neck of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of his own body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him within five or six folds, and then stops and looks the strangled and gasping foe in the face to ascertain the effect produced upon his corseted body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied and the screws are tightened—the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty minutes—the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear, if so, the coil is resumed and retained, until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The moccasin snake is destroyed in the same way.—*Scientific American.*

## AWFUL SCENE.

A few years ago, we saw a woman raving with the *delirium tremens*. She was young, handsome, and a mother. An uncontrollable passion for intoxicating drinks soon impoverished of a once happy home, drove a kind and fond husband and father to despair and death, and brought the wretched mother and her two young boys to the degradation of public shame and street beggary.

Her ravings were terrible. She fancied herself a fiend in perdition, compelled by a superior power of darkness to thrust her children into fierce flames, and hold them there till their bodies were burnt to a crisp! Her description of what she saw in her madness, and of what she fancied she was obliged to do, were awful and indescribable. Occasionally the wretched being would fly to the farthest corner of the room uttering piercing screeches of agony, and pressing the palms of her hands over her eyes in a vain attempt to shut out the horrid spectacle presented to her distorted vision. Then, as if impelled by an irresistible power, she would rush forward, clothing widely at what she thought were her children, and with loud cries, plunge them again and again into the furnace of fire, mingling horrid curses and imprecations with the most touching and fervent prayers.

This hallucination haunted the miserable creature long after she was rendered powerless by the restraints of the strait jacket, and was succeeded by others even more terrible in character and too shocking for detail, which continued until death closed the scene.—*Albany Express.*

Slavery in Kentucky.—The following plan for the abolition of slavery in Kentucky appears in the *Louisville Journal*. After speaking of other changes which the Convention ought to make in the Constitution the author says:—

"The children born of slave mothers, on and after a certain day—say the 4th of July 1850, or other suitable period—to be free; the males at twenty-five, and the females at twenty-one years of age. The owners of such persons to pay neither State nor County tax on them, but, in lieu thereof, to give them a reasonably good English education, and after they are old enough to be useful, pay a sum annually to the County Court, which, with the interest accruing thereon should be appropriated to removing such liberated slaves beyond the limits of the United States, and providing them the means of sub-sistence in the country to which they go. Husband and wife in no case should be forced to separate, but the first liberated should be hired, the proceeds for his or her own use, until the other be freed. The children born of mothers thus provided for, should be free, serving only with the mother, and going away with her."


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London, July 22nd, 1848. 30

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English Reader, and Introduction to do.
Murray's, Lennie's, and National Grammars.
Morse and Grimbacks Geography.
Reading Made Easy, Primers, &c.

NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

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| First Book of Lessons. | |
| Second do. | do |
| Third do. | do |
| Fourth do. | do |

ALSO,

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper,
blank books, Stationery, &c. &c.
Every description of Ruling and Binding done.

1848. WILLIAM DAWSON, 1848.

*WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,*

JEWELLER, &c.,

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*Hamilton.*

ALWAYS on hand, an excellent assortment of Clocks, Watches, Wedding Rings, Brooches, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Combs and Toys, and other articles usually kept in a jeweller's store.

N.B. All articles sold, if not what they are represented, may be returned or exchanged. All repairs warranted. Cash for old gold and silver.

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M. ANDERSON keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Stoves which he will sell cheap. Also, Plain and Japanned TIN-WARE, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ *Cash paid for Furs and Timothy Seed.*

London, Jan. 1, 1841. 1

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*CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,*

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A Large quantity of Household Furnuture of the best quality, and at the lowest remunerating price, always on hand.

Orders promptly and carefully fulfilled.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

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A superior CARDING MACHINE (made by M'Laughlin & Co. Ancaster), *nearly new*, will be sold cheap.

Also for sale, 100 acres of LAND, west half of Lot No. 23, north of Egremont Road, being the graded road from London to Port Sarnia.

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Also for sale, that well-known Grist and Flouring MILL, on Third Concession, Malahide, belonging to Wm. Turvill.

☞ *All those whose Notes and Accounts are past due will please pay, or else* ——

JAMES TURVILL.

Selborne, Jan. 7, 1848. 2

DAVID SMITH,

*HAT-MAKER AND FURRIER,*

75 Dundas Street,

WOULD avail himself of this opportunity of reminding his friends and the public, that from the economy of his establishment, combined with his long and extensive experience, he is able and determined to supply them with any article in his line of business, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

He solicits his friends to favour him with a trial.

HATS AND CAPS MADE TO ORDER.

*OBSERVE!* ☞ 75 Dundas street, opposite the Market.

London, Jan. 1, 1848. 1

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*CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,*

Having purchased the Stock and Business of Mr. C. H. Webster, at his well-known stand,

*Corner of King and James Streets,*

Respectfully inform the public that they will continue the business in the same premises.

THEY are now receiving a Large Supply of pure English Chemicals from the first London manufacturers, and will always keep on hand a general assortment of Genuine Drugs, which they particularly recommend to the notice of medical men and private families.

Country merchants are respectfully invited to examine their stock and ascertain prices before purchasing elsewhere

Hamilton, 17th May, 1848.

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Sperm and Elephant Oils,
Boiled and Raw Linseed do.
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PATEY & CO.'S AND LOW'S

CELEBRATED LONDON PERFUMERY;

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A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HAIR, NAIL, CLOTH, TOOTH, FLESH, AND SHAVING

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Ground, Sash, Camel's Hair, Badger, and Whitewash.

*BRUSHES.*

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*CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR*

FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. BUCHAN'S TONIC MIXTURE

AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS;

A Sure and Speedy Cure for Fever and Ague, and the numerous train of severe complaints arising from the marsh miasma, so prevalent and fatal in many parts of the country; also one of the best known medicines in cases of Dyspepsia, and derangement of the biliary organs; giving rise to many fatal and distressing maladies, such as Nervous and sick Headaches, Rheumatism, Heartburn, and General Debility.

*HAMILTON & KNEESHAW,*
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OPPOSITE THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN HARRIS, ESQ.

THE subscribers, in returning thanks to their numerous friends and the public at large, for the very liberal support they have received during the last seven years would respectfully intimate that they have constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Waggons and Sleighs, which they are prepared to sell at such prices as will give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favour them with a visit.

N. B.—*HARROWS and DRAGS made to order.*

PLUMER & PACEY

Jan. 1, 1848. 1

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London, May 15, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent FARM, owned and occupied by the Rev. Wm. WILKINSON, situated on the Town-Line between London and Lobo, on the old road, eight miles from the Town of London. For particulars, apply on the premises. 24

London, June 3, 1848.



The Evangelical Pioneer;

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